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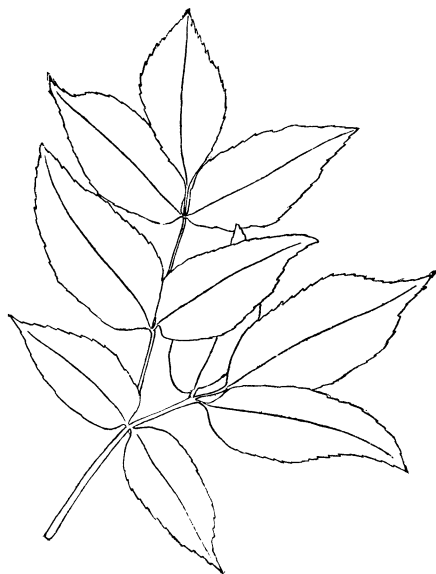
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ash trees of the species. Instead of this, a long search failed to reveal anything of the kind elsewhere, and scores of surrounding trees were examined. The nearest approach was the abnormality found in a very rapidly growing leaf upon a young sprout from a stump of a recently cut ash tree. In this the terminal leaflet had one leaflet of the first pair below united with its base.



The leaf to which attention is specially called is shown much reduced in the accompanying outline. In this, instead of the single extra leaflet in the basal pair, there is a lateral leaf-stalk which bears three leaflets in the same manner as in the upper portion of an ordinary ash leaf. If this abnormal portion had elongated farther and formed another pair of leaflets, there would have resulted a symmetrical leaf of a peculiar dichotomous type, and its origin might

have been a matter of conjecture.

In the present instance it may be assumed that the tissue which ordinarily goes to make up a single leaflet has divided into two in each case where an extra leaflet is produced. In the extraordinary abnormality, last mentioned, it may not be difficult to see that a lateral leaflet has followed out the method of growth of the terminal leaflet and divided its blade into three nearly equal parts.

BYRON D. HALSTED.

Kansas Botanical Notes.

In a recent brief collecting tour (beginning May 28th) extending as far west as Greeley County, within about fifteen miles of the Colorado line, one of the first things to attract my attention was *Stanleya pinnatifida*, Nutt., which was common in both flower and fruit. A large number of butterflies was noticed on

these plants. *Argemone platyceras*, Link and Otto, was just beginning to show its flowers, and was seen in many counties; *Callirrhoe alcaeoides*, Gray, *C. involucrata*, Gray, common in many counties; also *Malvastrum coccineum*, Gray, *Linum rigidum*, Pursh, and *L. sulcatum*, Ridd. A few specimens of *Talinum calycinum*, Engelm., were collected in Pratt and Edwards Counties, south of the Arkansas River. *Baptisia australis*, R. Br., *Gaura coccinea*, Nutt., *Oenothera serrulata*, Nutt., and *Oxytropis Lamberti*, Pursh, were seen in many counties; *Rosa Arkansana*, Porter, in several counties. Several other species of *Oenothera* were collected. *Actinella scaposa*, Nutt., and *Erigeron pumilus*, Nutt., were found in Greeley County, the latter not reported from Kansas before, so far as I know. *Pyrrhopappus scaposus*, DC., was seen in several counties; also *Castilleja sessiliflora*, Pursh, *Mimulus glabratus*, HBK., var. *Jamesii*, Gray, *Pentstemon acuminatus*, Dougl., and another species which has not yet been worked out.

J. H. OYSTER.

Onondaga Plant Names.

I have obtained a good many Onondaga names of plants, some of which are now only names, while others have significance. For many the Indians, like the mass of our own people, have no names. They adopt some English names and change others, as "*Ikomatos*" for tomatoes. Some are rather pretty and quite appropriate, as "Indian cradle" for Jack-in-the-pulpit. The cradle on which the baby is placed is a flat board with a foot-rest at one end and a bow at the other. On this the baby is bound, and the cradle is hung up or carried by the bow. From the upper end a scarf is frequently drawn over the bow to shield the face, like the nodding spathe of Jack-in-the-pulpit. The plantain is "the plant that covers the road." Lettuce is "the raw leaf." *Caltha palustris* is *Ka-nah-wah-hawks*, "It opens the swamps." *Sanguinaria* is *Da-weh-ne-quen-chuks*, "It breaks blood." The yellow lady's slipper is *Kwe-ko-heah-o-tah-gua*, "The whippoorwill shoe." Commercial ginseng is *Da-kien-too-keh*, "The forked plant." *Podophyllum* is *O-na-when-stah*, "Soft fruit." Snake-root is *Oh-squen-e-tah*, but of this I got no meaning.

W. M. BEAUCHAMP.